BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. BENJ. CLYNE PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOU-CHER. Office on Main street first door touth of Geo. McIntyre's Implement Ware-rooms. Office hours from 12 to 3:26. m 12 to 3:30. Tuesdays and Saturdays all day.

W. G. WIGHT, D. C. M. TRINITY UNIVERSITY, M. C. M. Victorin University, Toronto, Office and residence on Main street, hours: 7 to 9 a.m., 12:00 m to 1:30 p.m.

A. POLLOCK, M. D. OFFICE Over NEWELL & PONSFORD'S store. Office hours: 8,00 to 10:30 a. m., 1:60 to 4:60 p.m. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

WILLIAM R. YUILL, M. D. Office in Holden's Drug Store. Entrance front and side doors. Thone 100. Residence on Brookway road. Thone 20 L 2 r. Office days. Wednesday and Saturday.

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DR. P. G. LATHROP, DENTIST, has had so years experience in Mechanical Dentistry. Uses the latest insthods of extracting testic. Office on Main-street, upstairs over T. J. Minnie's meat-market.

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J. B. STEVENS, VETERINARY SURGEON Gradu of Torouto Veterinary College. Me ber State Veterinary Association. Or promptly attended day or night. Office building opposite The Paisley botel.

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WEEK'S EVENTS

Latest News of Interest Boiled Down for the Busy Man.

PERSONAL.

The body of Frank T. Tucker, secnd assistant attorney general of Wisconsin, was taken from the river at Oshkosh, Wis. That Mr. Tucker committed suicide while insane, is the belief because of the circumstances surrounding the case. Mr. Tucker was a ittorney general of Wisconsin.

Lord Kilmarnock, second secretary n the British diplomatic service, was slightly wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun at King George's shooting party at Balmoral.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, flew from Euclid beach, near Cleveland, O., over the water of Lake Erie to Cedar Point, a distance of 60 miles, in 1-18. This is a new record for a flight over water.

Former Vice-President Charles W Fairbanks has purchased a site for a residence at Indianapolis and work on an imposing home to cost not less than \$250,000 will be begun in a short

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was an allnight guest of Governor Stubbs at the latter's home in Lawrence, Kan.

F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana opper magnate, and Mrs. Bernice Golden Henderson, the actress, were married in the apartments of Rev. Dr. Handel of the Protestant Episcopal church, Brooklyn,

Samuel D. Cronk, whose wife and son Abner committed suicide in Chicago, identified the body of the young woman who took her life in Detroit as his daughter Alice.

Miss Rose Buckingham of San Franrisco was killed and her companion, Miss Agnes Roos of the same city, severely injured in Munich, Germany, by being run down by a runaway auto.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York, metropolis of the western hemisphere, financial capital and econd largest city in the world, has population of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900, and 2,504,414 in 890, according to the official count of

he returns of the thirteenth census. The executor of the estate of Grover Cleveland, estimated at \$200,000, refused to make public the exact valuation of the holdings in New Jersey and paid a tax of five per cent. instead of one per cent., which otherwise would have been charged.

Novelty, with Schilling up, won the Futurity classic at Saratoga in was second and Love Not third. The follow race netted \$23,800 to the winner.

Glenn H. Curtiss established a new world's record for aeroplane flying, tions of the tariff commission. when he flew 60 miles along the shores of Lake Erle in one hour and nine minutes.

Cashler E. C. Vermillion is missing, cause of the blaze. the vault is locked, with no means of conceals a shortage.

Colorado E. established a new world's record for three-year-old trotters at Readville, Mass., for a single heat and for two successive heats, by going the first in 2:06 1/2 and the second in 2:07%.

Naming of Edward Hull of Peoria in onnection with an alleged request telegraphed from Springfield, for \$60,-000, two days before the election of Senator William Lorimer, caused a ensation at the trial of Lee O'Neil Browne at Chicago, Charles A. White ecalled by the state in rebuttal, made the statement concerning Hull and the \$60,000 fund.

Savannah, Ga., in two days has exwas 8.57 inches. One death has been

by a mob on the Iowa state fair 6, without having pleaded. grounds at Des Moines, after the former had fractured the skull of soceph Nite, whom he was trying to arrest.

At the meeting of the American Bar association George W. Chamlee, counsel for James R. Watts of New York, brought charges against Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England, and asked for his expulsion from the American Bar association. He is-

charged with unethical conduct. Thirty witnesses were subpoensed to appear before the coroner's jury, which began taking testimony at Durand, Mich., relative to the Grand Trunk wreck last Wednesday.

The school board of Decatur, III., has decided to exclude the New Testament from the public school libraries A boy baby was born to Mrs. Bennett Clark Hyde, but died four hours Spandau. after its birth. Doctor Hyde, convicted slayer of Colonel Thomas H

Swope, was taken, surrounded by

marshals, in a carringe from the jui'

to his home. He was there when the

Illinois coal operators have decided to yield to the demands of the miners and a settlement of the strike inaugur ated on April 1 last and which still in volves 40,000 men. An agreement based on the Peoria contract was practically reached at a conference held in Chicago between committees of the Illinois 'Coal Operators' association and the United Mines Workers of

Ten Brooklyn (N. Y.) firemen and colleemen almost lost their lives because of the prank of children, who said one of their number, a little girl, had fallen into a sewer. The men went into the big pipe and were overome by gas.

The grand jury investigating the charges of perjury in connection with the trial of Lee O'Neil Browne for aribery at Chicago voted a second indictment against George F. Gloss, one of the witnesses for the defense.

During the preliminary hearing of the three former officials of the Illinois Central railroad charged with car repair frauds at Chicago, a letter written by Henry C. Ostermann to Clarence H. Polley, formerly chief clerk of the Ostermann Manufacturing company, warning him to keep guiet about candidate on the Republican ticket for billing methods, was introduced and caused a decided sensation.

Charges of defalcations aggregating \$434,800 were made against the late Edward C. Ritsher, who died last June, and it was discovered that the lawyer had barely escaped indictment and prosecution as the brains of the gigantic swindles which landed his client, Banker John R. Walsh, in the lederal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

A crusade against the hobble skirt has been started by Rev. Peter Henry pastor of the First Reformed church of Groveville, N. J. He has issued an edict that no woman wearing such a dress shall be admitted to his church.

According to Consul General J. A. Smith of Genoa, government ownership of the telegraph in Italy has reduced charges to 19 cents for a 15word message. Further reductions are

The Kansas Insurgent Republicans had a good working majority in the council at Topeka and carried everything by storm. The standpatters, realizing the overwhelming vote of the primary, decided not to make any effort to oppose the insurgents. Senator Curtis was the only one who even made an attempt to stem the tide. He tried to get an unqualified Indorsement of President Taft into the platform, but failed.

At New York the bull leaders in the cotton market have Issued a statement predicting the greatest cotton famine the country has known since the Civil war, a crop of not more than 12,000,000 bales, and 20-cent cotton.

August cotton sold at 20 cents a ound on the New York cotton exchange, establishing a new high record for the staple, not only for this movement, but also marking the highest price at which cotton has been sold A mob of 2,000 people battled with

the Columbus, O., police and militia when street car rioting broke out with fresh fury. Struck down by the clubs of policemen, four were seriously injured, one, a deputy sheriff, mistaken for a rioter, may die. Fifty rioters were arrested and locked in the city

Vice-President James S. Sherman, 1:12 1-5, distance six furlongs. Bashti Gospel of Republicanism," failed to the lead of President Taft in advocating a gradual revision of the tariff in accordance with recommenda-

Salt Palace, a structure built on The Farmers' and Merchants' bank by fire, entailing an uninsured loss of of Mount Pleasant, Mich., is closed, \$25,000. Defective wiring was the

With three companies of state miopening unless experts can solve the litia under personal command of Adjt. combination and the officers believe it | Gen. Eliott on guard and a machine Huntington, W. Va., no further rioting is anticipated by the mobs which for two successive nights stormed the will do comparatively little for the benejail in an effort to lynch John Wayne fit of the people who pay the till.

Adequate terminals properly controlled jail in an effort to lynch John Wayne and Charles Clyburn, alleged negro

Pole. The letter says everybody in Greenland still believes that Dr. Cook fully protected.

The National Forests. day he will return with the proofs,

Hawley H. Crippen, the American dentist, and Ethel Clare Leneve, his perienced the heaviest rainfall in its typist, were accused of the murder of history. The precipitation for one day Belle Elmore, the former's wife, in the formal charge read to them in the Bow street police court, London, After Detectives Tobin and McGrath of the the introduction of some evidence hicago police force were threatened they were remanded until September

> Neighbors discovered that burglars had ransacked the home of Harry Morris, in Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, while he was on vacation. One of the thieves were a silk hat and freck coat. The police were notified.

> The audit of the \$42,500 election expense account of Joseph C. Sibley, Republican nominee for congress from Pennsylvania, has been postponed un-

til September 12.

Twenty-eight new cases of Asittic cholera, or of suspected cholera, were reported in Berlin and Spandau, a suburb of some 70,000 people, nine miles west of Berlin. The bealth authorities state that, in all, only three cases have been definitely established to be true Asiatic cholera; of these, one died in Berlin and one died in thurities state that, in all, only three to be true Asiatic cholera; of these,

Judge William McSurely and other Thicagoans narrowly escaped death in hotel fire in Muskegon, Mich.

Marie Colombier, an actress, who ac companied Sara Bernhardt to America

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ON **OUR NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

In Address Before the Conservation Congress at St. Paul He Says New Methods of Developing and Using Natural Resources of Country Are Needed.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.-Speaking n "National Efficiency" before the conservation congress today, former President Roosevelt impressed on his hearers the fact that conservation has become a national duty and must be looked at from a new point of view and accomplished by new methods of developing and using the natural resources of the country. His address was the feature of the day's program and was listened to by a throng that tested the capacity of the hall and that frequently applauded the colonel's vigorous language. The address in full was as follows:

America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedy high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the full-limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements, and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism, we have reached a pitch of literary unexampled material prosperity; although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standards of unifice. desired from the standpoint of justice ad fair dealing. But we have not only lowed the individual a free hand, which was in the main right; we have also al-owed great corporations to set as though they were individuals, and to exercise the rights of individuals. In addition to using the vast combined power of high organi-zation and enormous wealth for their own advantage. This development of corporate action, it is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic de-velopment of our natural resources, but it s not less responsible for waste, destruction, and monopoly on an equally gigantic

The method of reckless and uncon trolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the copit an end to it before it does all the evil it easily may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and de-struction, and arrogant monopoly, are any longer permissible. Henceforth we must seek National efficiency by a new and a better way, by the way of the or-derly development and use, coupled with the preservation, of our natural resources by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity oper to indiscriminate exploitation. These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view. and why conservation has become a pa-

Waterways Development. One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt developent and use of the waterways of this Nation. The Twin Cities, lying as they do at the headwaters of the Mississippi. are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the deepening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the gulf. The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, should not be abandoned. The lakes to the gulf deep waterway, and the development of the rivers which flow into it, should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul are not upon the direct line of the pro

Vice-President James S. Sherman, in an address at Decatur, Ill., on "The Gospel of Republicanism," failed to follow the lead of President Taft in rectly or indirectly, is under the same control. It goes without saying that (un-less the people prevent it in advance) the ratiways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are im-proved and completed; nor would I blame salt, and one of the scenic features of Salt Lake City, Utah, was destroyed by fire, entailing an uninsured loss of town on every improved waterway, term! nals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen, and rigidly protected against monopoly; and we must compel the railways to co-operate with the waterways continuously, effectively, and under reasonable conditions. Unless gun in front of the county jail at | we do so the rallway lines will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitory conditions, and the waterways once improved

murderers.

A letter from Godhaven, Greenland, received at Copenhagen, says it is certain that Dr. Frederick A. Cook is on his way to find the records which he claims to have left near the North Pole. The letter results of the later Steep Commence of the later Steep Commence that the rallways should be prohibited from owning, controlline, or carrying any interest in the beat lines on our rivers, unless under the strictest regulation and control of the later Steep Commence Commence. and open through lines by rail and boat of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the shippers' interests may be

If any proof were needed that forest protection is a National duty, the recent destruction of forests in the west by fire would supply it. Even with the aid of the army added to that of the forest service the loss has been severe. Without either it would have been vastly greater.

But the forest service does more than rotect the National forests against fire makes them practically and increasingly useful as well. During the last year ly useful as well. During the last year for which I have the figures the National forests were used by 22,000 cattlemen with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews, and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 34,000 settlers had the free use of wood. The total resident population of the National forests is about a quarter of a million, which is larger than the population of certain larger than the population of certain states. More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the ferests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 60,000 people a year use that more than 60,000 people a year use the forests for recreation camping, hunting, fishing, and similar unspores. All this is done of course, without injury to the timber, which has a value of at least a thousand million dollars. Moreover, the National forests protect the water supply of a thousand effer and twosa, about 80 prigation projects, and more posses by individual settlers.

Country Life institute.

The investigations of the Country Life Commission have led the farmers of this country to realize that they have not been getting their fair shore of progress and all that it brings. Some of progress and all that it brings. Some of our surfaces and finite in the Masses pol valley and in the less that they have not been groundly for an articular settling progress, yet even the best of them, like progress, yet even the best of them, like in the middle week have made many class of the Country like in the Masses pol valley and in the limit and reasonable development should be wisely does. Our manufacturs wealth and the reports wealth and the last analysis on the last analysis on the low from manufacturs wealth and the last analysis on the last analysis on the lower for more and more of their natural wealth and the comment of the last analysis on the lower for more and more of their natural wealth and the comment of the last analysis on the lower from manufacturs and wealth and which leads to them its the read to general manufacturs and the last analysis on manufacturs and more of their natural wealth and the comment of their manufacturs and the last analysis on manufacturs and manufacturs and the last analysis on manufacturs and more of their natural wealth and the comment of their last analysis on manufacturs and more of their natural wealth and them the last analysis on the fa larger than the population of certain states. More than 700,600 acress of ag-ricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the ferosts, and

communities of every other kind, are not beyond improvement, while much needs to be done in some other sections to im prove country life. As yet we know com-paratively little of the basic facts of rurs civilization. The means for better farm-ing we have studied with care, but to bet-ter living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselver have given scant attention. One of the most urgent needs of our civilization is that the farmers themselves should undertake to get for themselves a better knowledge along these lines, and then to apply it. Sir Horace Plunkett, for many ears a Wyoming cattleman, and now de voting himself in Ireland to the country life problem there, has suggested in his recent book on the "Country Life Problem in America" the creation of a Coun-try Life institute as a center where the work and knowledge of the whole world concerning country life may be brought together for the use of every nation. I am strongly in sympathy with this idea. and I hope to see it carried out with the co--peration and ansistance of our own people. Last spring, while visiting the capital of Hungary, Buda-Pesth, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of another in agriculture, in stockcries of studies in agriculture, in stock raising, in forestry, in mining; the ex-hibits were of the utmost practical im-portance and were also intensely intersting and instructive.

As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the virtues we Ameri-cans most need is thrift. It is a mere grance are not good for a Nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they use may be beyond computation. But gance and luxury put together. I mean the needlers, useless, and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avaidable diseases. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering, and the wrstehed-ness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly such year has been chiculated at hearty twice what it costs to run the Federal geocrument. In addition to the state and city health officers and occanizations, there is orsently needed a Federal hu-reau of health, to act, so far as the Na-tional government properly may, to re-lieve our people from this dreadful bur-dee.

National Conservation Commission. One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the or recent history was that of the gov-nors in the white house in May, 1908, consider the conservation question. By the advice of the governors the meeting was followed by the appointment of a National conservation commission. The inceiling of the governors directed the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the commission gave the movement definitoness and supplied it with a practical program. But at the moment when the commission was ready to begin the campaign for putting its program into effect an amendment to the Sundry civil service bill was introduced by a congressman from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment. Its object was to put an end to the work of a number of commis-sions, which had been appointed by the president, and whose contribution to the mible welfare had been simply incalcu-table. Among these were the commission for reorganizing the business methods of the government, the public lands com-mission, the country life commission, and the National conservation commis-sion itself. When I signed the Sundry civil service hill containing this amend-ment. I transmitted with it as my last official act a memorandum declaring that the amendment was void, because it was the amendment was void, because it was an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the executive, and that if I were

to remain president I would pay to it no attention whatever. The National conservation commission thereuvon became dorn an. The suspen-sion of its work came at a most unfor-timate time, and there was serious danger that the progress already made would be lost. At this critical moment the Ne-tional conservation association was er-ganized. It took up the work which oth-erwise would not have been done, and it correlsed a most unclud influence a pre-venting had includation, in securing the introduction of better conservation measres at the past session of congress, and in promoting the passage of wise laws. It deserves the confidence and surport of every citizen introcated in the way deevery differ introduced in the way de-velopment and preservation of our nat-ural resources, and in preventing them from passing into the hands of uncon-trolled monopolies. It joins with the Na-titual conservation congress in bolding this meeting. I am here by the joint in-vitation of both.

Pan-American Construction.

When the government of the United States awoke to the idea of conservation and saw that it was good, it lost no time in communicating the advantages of the point of view to its immediate neigh bors among the nations. A North American conservation conference was held in Washington, and the co-operation of Canada and Mexico in the great problem of Geveloping the resources of the conti-nent for the benefit of its people was asked and promised. The nations upon our porthern and southern boundaries wheely realized that their opportunity to conserve the natural resources was better than ours, because with them destruction and monopolization had not gone so far as they had with us. So it is with the remailies of Central and South America. Obviously they are on the verse of a period of great material progress. The development of their natural resources. their forests, their mines, their water, and their soils-will create enormous wealth. It is to the mutual interest of the United States and our sister Ameri-

trictic duty calls upon us. We owe it to ourselves and to them to give the Ameri-can republics all the help we can. The cases in which we have failed should be onnes in which we have raised about on the sent instructive than, the cases in which we have succeeded. With prompt action and good will the task of saving the resources for the people is full of hope for us all.

State and Federal Control.

But while we of the United States are anxious, as I believe we are able, to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monepoly in the public interest. There is apparent to the indiction observer a distinct tento the judicious observer a distinct ten-dency on the part of our opponents to cloud the lasse by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction. The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public mod? special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of neces-sity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation; and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our gov-erament, the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of my state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the At-lantic coast, will be federal laws and the instic coast, will be federal inws and the federal executive. That is why I so atrongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is funda-mentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our chil-dren and our children's children; and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all government control.

The Conservation Fight.

On of the difficulties in putting into ractise the conservation idea is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before 100,000 prople a great conception like that of con-servation, and convince them that it is right. This much we have accom-plished. But there remains much to be plished. But there remains much to be cleared up, and many misunderstandings to be removed. These misunderstandings are due in part at least to direct mis-representation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper. For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temporary whidrawals, such as the withdrawals of coal lands, will permanently check development. Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no nurpose except to prevent the coal no nursose except to prevent the conliands from passing into private ownership until concress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who will do the developing.

Abuses committed in the name of a fust cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures are advocated in the name of conservation, either through ignorance, or by those whose interest lies not in promoting the movement, but in retarding it. For example, to stop water power devel-opment by needless refusal to issue permits for water power or private trrigation orks on the public lands inevitably leads nany men, friendly to conservation and sellovers in its general principles, to assume that its practical application is nec-assarily a check upon process. Nothing yould be more mistaken. The idea, widely direculated of late, that conservation means locking up of the natural resources for the exclusive use of future generations, is wholly mistaken. Our purpose is ito make full use of these resources, but to consider our sons and daughters as well as our-selves; just as a farmer uses his farm in ways to preserve its future usefulness. Conservation is the road to national efency, and it stands for ample and wise development.

But in spite of these difficulties, most of which are doubtless inevitable in any movement of this kind, conservation has made marvelous progress. I have been astounded and delighted on my return from abroad at the progress made while I was away. We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this marvelous progress: but there is no reason for believing the fight is won. In the beginning the special interests, who are our chief opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they nelther understood it nor saw that if it won they must lose. But with the progress of conservation in the minds of our people the fight is getting sharper. The nearer the fight is getting sharper. we approach to victory, the bitterer the opposition that we must meet, and the greater the need for caution and watchgreater the need for caution and watch-fulness. Open opposition we can over-come, but I warn you especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests. I heartily approve the attitude of any cornoration, interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which comes hither to advocate, by its openly accredited agents, views which to helieves the meeting should have in it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal readiners the appearance of a cornerate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

clare himself frankly as such.

This congress is a direct apeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The ration wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, definite, practical, and on the side of all the people. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of the open enemies or false friends of the great movement which it repreof the great movement which it repre-

It is our duty and our desire to make this land of ours a better home for the race, but our duty does not stop there. We must also work for a better nation to live in this better land. The development live in this better land. The development and conservation of our national cheracarter and our free institutions must go hand in hand with the development and conservation of our natural resources, which the governor's conference so well called the foundations of our prosperity. Whatever process we may make as whatever progress we may make as a nation, whatever progress we may make as a nation, whatever wealth we may socumulate, however far we may push mechanical development and production, we shall never reach a point where our welfare can depend in the last analysis on anything but honesty, courage, loyalty, and good citizenship. The homely virtue.

CIKE CURES LIKE



Smudge-He calls his new invention "hoiseless automobile.

Grudge-Noiseless? It makes an infernal clatter.

Smudge-He claims that the loudness of the smell drowns out the loudness of the noise, and vice versa.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking cut on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus nan, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Opportunity of Suffragist, Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time. occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some

right to vote.

Scandal. Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at

great trouble will they give them the

Sea!" and laid down the sheet. "Naow, look at that, Ez!" she ejac ulated, repeating the headline aloud. 'Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"-Judge.

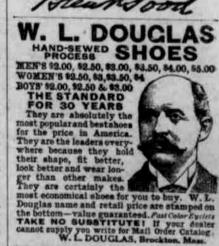
Very, Very, Easy.

Patrice-Oh, yes, you can. You can

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE only give relief

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE Genuine must bear Signature



Quick Relief

for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c. MICHIGAN FARMS to to the per acte: rich soil, from the transfer acted relation or stock. Writing the transfer acceding to the transfer access to the transfer access